THE MARKETS

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 winter, spot, $1.26½; No. 2 garlicky, spot, $1.24½.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 3 or better, for domestic delivery, is quotable at 70c per bu. for carlots on spot.

Cob corn is quotable at about $3.50 per brl. for carloads prime nearby yellow on spot.

Oats—No. 2 white closing prices (domestic basis), 48 asked; No. 3 white 47¼ asked.

Rye—No. 2 Western, export, spot, per bu., $1.03; bag lots nearby, as to quality and condition, 90c@$1.

Millfeed—City Mills winter bran, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $32; Patapsco millfeed, per ton, in 100-lb. sacks, $30; white middlings, per ton, in 80-lb. cotton sacks, $39; same in 100 lb. jute sacks, $37.

Hay—Supplies sufficient for the moderate wants of the trade at the moment, and the market is quiet at range $18 to $21 per ton for good timothy and mixed hay.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, per ton, $15.50; No. 1 wheat, $11.50@12; No. 1 oat (nominal), $12@13.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 38@38½c; do, choice, 36@37; do, good, 33@35; do, prints, 39@41; do, blocks, 38@40; do, nearby, 34@36; ladles, 26@28; Maryland and Penna. rolls, 24@26; Ohio rolls, 24@25; West Virginia rolls, 24@25; storepacked, 24; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 24@26.

Eggs—Western Md., Pa., nearby, 23½@24c; Eastern Shore, Md. and Va., 23½@24; Western, 23½@24; West Virginia, 23; Southern, 22.

Live Poultry—Chickens, spring, per lb., 1½ lbs. and over, 50@55c; do, springers, 1¼ to 1½ lbs., 45@50; small spring, 1¼ lbs. and less, 40@45; do, white leghorns, 1½ lbs. and over, 40; do, smaller, 35; young winter chickens, 2 lbs. and over, 40@45; do, old roosters, per lb., 15@16; do, old hens, per lb., over 4½ lbs., 25; do, do, medium, 3 to 4 lbs., per lb., 24; do, white leghorn hens, per lb., 23.

Ducks — Muscovy and mongrel, young, per lb., 18@20c; do, white pekings, per lb., old, 20@22; do, puddle, per lb., 3½ lbs. and over, 19@20; spring ducks, 3½ lbs. and up, per lb., 30. Pigeons, per pair, old 35@40c; do, do, young, 35@40.

Potatoes—Market firmer on white potatoes under light receipts and improved demand. Choice sound old potatoes, steady. Old, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $1.50; No. 2, 50@75c.

New Potatoes—Florida, No. 1, per brl., $5@6; No. 2, do, $3@3.50; Rappahannock and York River, No. 1, per brl., $5@5.50; do, No. 2, $2.50@3; Norfolk and North Carolina, No. 1, $5.50@6.25; No. 2, $3@3.50; South Carolina and Georgia, No. 1, per brl., $5.50@6.25; No. 2, $3@3.50; sweets, No. 1, per bu. hamp., $1@1.25; yams, No. 1, per bu. hamp, $1@1.25.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.30½; No. 2 hard, $1.32; No. 1 Manitoba, $1.46½, and No. 2 mixed Durum, $1.33½, c. i. f. track New York, to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow and No. 2 white, 77⅞c, and No. 2 mixed, 77⅜, c. i. f. New York, all rail.

Oats—No. 2 white, 48½.

Hay—No. 1, $31@33; No. 2, $29@31; No. 3, $26@28; shipping, $24@26.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 36@36½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 35½; creamery, firsts (88 to 91 score), 33@35.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 26½@27¾c; storage-packed, extra firsts, 28@29; do, firsts, 27@27¾; State, nearby and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 30@38; State and nearby gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 26½@30½.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 18¾@19¼c; do, average run, 18@18¼; State, whole milk, twins, fresh, specials, 18½@18¾; do, average run, 18.

PHILADELPHIA. — Wheat — No. 2 red winter, $1.23@1.28; do, garlicky, $1.20@1.25.

Eggs—Extra nearby firsts, 28c; do, firsts, 26; extra Western firsts, 28; do, firsts, 26½; fancy selected packed, 35@37.

Corn—No. 2, for export, 68½@69½c; do, No. 3, 67½@68; do, No. 4, 65½@66½; car lots local trade, No. 2, yellow, 72@73; No. 3, yellow, 70½@71½.

Butter—Western creamery, extra, 36½c; nearby prints and fancy, 43@46.

Eggs—Nearby extra firsts, 27c; do, firsts, 26; Western, extra firsts, 28; do, firsts, 25½; fancy selected packed, 35@37.

Cheese — New York whole milk fancy flats held, 25@28c; do fresh, 19@19½; fair to good, 18@18½; long horn, 19@19½; single daisies held, 25@28; do, fresh, 19@20.

LIVE STOCK

BALTIMORE. — Calves — Choice to handy weight veals, per lb., 11c; choice to fat heavy veals, 9½@10; fair to good, 8½@9; heavy, smooth, fat veals, 7@8; heavy, rough calves, 5@6.

Hogs—Straight, 10c; sows, as to quality, 7@8c; stags and boars, 5@6; live pigs, as to size and quality, 12@13; shoats, as to size and quality.

KANSAS CITY, — Cattle — Top heavy steers, $9.25; few small lots, yearlings, $9.40@9.50; better grade cows, $6@6.50; common and medium, $4.50@5.50.

Hogs—Bulk, 175 to 240 pounders, $10.50@10.60; packer top, $10.60; bulk sales, $10.30@10.60; sows mostly $9.25@9.30; stockers, 10@15c higher; best, $11.

Sheep—Light fat ewes, $6.25; wethers, $7.25; shorn lambs, $12.75; spring lambs, several decks, $13.85; odd bunches, $13.90; Texas goats, $4.

Distributing the Attentions.

"Are you going to take boarders next summer?"

"Yes, indeed," said Farmer Corntossel. "Not that we need the money, but we want somebody around besides our own family for the mosquitoes to pick on."

A Hitch.

"The salary is $4,000."

"Good."

"The work—"

"Hold on. I thought this was a political job."

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THE kind of printing that pays dividends is the kind you should have. Pale, muddy, poorly arranged printed matter is worse than none. The quality of your business is often judged by the quality of your stationery —inferior printing gives an impression of cheapness that is hard to overcome, while good printing carries with it a desirable suggestion of quality.
We produce only *Quality Printing*. Whether you want an inexpensive handbill or a letterhead in colors, if you order it from us you will be sure of getting good work. We have the equipment and the "know how" that enables us to get out really good printing—printing that impresses people with the good taste of its users. That is the only kind of printing that
Pays

TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

VOL. XXXV. NO. 24. — APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA. JUNE 21, 1922. — $1.50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

TO BAR ALL WET SHIPS FROM U. S.

House Committee Takes Amendment to Marine Bill

FOREIGN VESSELS INCLUDED

Subsidy Bar Suggested—Bankhead Offers Amendment To Withhold Any Share In Fund To Liquor Carriers.

Washington.—An amendment to the Ship Subsidy Bill imposing a fine of $10,000 on any ship of whatever registry on which liquor is sold on a voyage starting or ending at an American port was presented to Republican members of the House Merchant Marine Committee.

Proposed as a substitute for an amendment offered by Representative Bankhead, which would deny any part of the subsidy to ships selling liquor, the amendment provides that upon imposition of a second $10,000 fine the particular ship would not be permitted to enter an American port.

The plan to inflict a fine, offered by Representative Edmunds, Republican, of Pennsylvania, in the hope of putting American ships on a parity with those of other nations not restricted as to prohibition, was taken under advisement by the committee.

It also was indicated at the Treasury Department that Attorney General Daugherty will be asked for a new ruling on the question of the sale of liquor on Shipping Board vessels.

The Bankhead amendment would provide that no part of the money herein appropriated shall be used for the payment of compensation to the owner of any vessel upon which any liquors or beverages containing more than one-half of one per cent. alcohol by volume, are stored, sold, kept for sale, offered for sale, or other disposition within or without the territorial waters of the United States.

Busch Ready To Prove Charge.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Anheuser Busch Brewing Company is willing to produce witnesses to support charges made in the letters of August A. Busch and his son, Adolphus Busch 3d, to President Harding, and which were turned over to Chairman A. D. Lasker, of the Shipping Board, that the United States Shipping Board is violating the prohibition law and the Volstead act, in the event of a Congressional inquiry, it was made known here through representatives of the firm.

The brewing company published a facsimile of a list of the United States steamer George Washington, in which a number of German wines and beers are listed, together with "American moonshine whisky," at "30 cents a [illegible]."

DE-INKING NEWSPAPERS.

Process Perfected In Wisconsin Will Save Millions.

Madison, Wis.—A process to remove ink from old newspapers so the paper can be used again for printing purposes has been developed by the United States Forest Products Laboratory here, according to an announcement just made.

One mill under commercial conditions has de-inked 1,500 tons of old newspapers and has remade the paper into newsprint stock of desired strength and color, which was accepted by publishers as standard, says the laboratory announcement.

Bentonite, a clay-like substance formed from volcanic ash and found largely in Wyoming, is used in the de-inking process, it was said. It dissolves the ink and leaves the paper perfectly clear.

Because of the cheapness of the new process, laboratory officials say they believe that much of the 2,200,000 tons of news print annually used can be salvaged.

FOR CIVILIAN NAVAL FORCE.

Senate Adopts The Navy Department's Plan.

Washington.—The Navy Department plan to create a civilian naval reserve force, similar to the National Guard, was adopted by the Senate in accepting an amendment of the Appropriations Committee increasing the House provision of $50,000 to $3,000,000 to begin the work. Under the plan of the Department, 3,000 officers and 10,000 enlisted men would be molded into a civilian reserve force enlisted for one month's service annually and be subject to call to duty. Reservists would receive two weeks' training annually on naval vessels.

EVOLUTIONIST MUST LEAVE.

Baptists Demand Repudiation Or Departure Of Professor.

Nashville, Tenn.—Unless Prof. C. W. Davis, member of the faculty of Union University, a Baptist institution at Jackson, Tenn., is eliminated from its teaching staff, or declares publicly his repudiation of the theory of evolution, financial or moral support of the Nashville Baptist Pastors' Conference will be withdrawn from the institution, according to resolutions adopted by the conference yesterday.

JAPAN WILL FULFILL TREATIES.

Will Carry Out All Agreements Made At Washington Conference.

Tokio.—Assurances that the provisions of the various agreements made at the Washington Arms Limitation Conference would be carried out, were given by Admiral Kato, the new Premier of Japan. Kato, in a statement, declared he and his Ministry were prepared to put into effect the provisions of the Washington treaties in all details affecting Japan.

Direct Primary, Prohibition, Blocs Weakens Constitution, Says Weeks

Cleveland.—Secretary Weeks of the War Department at Western Reserve University in an address which, he said, he was tempted to entitle "The Decline of the American Government," declared the drift of recent years was gradually weakening the nation's governmental structure by undermining the Constitution and sweeping away the principles of party responsibility.

The direct primary "bloc" agitation and the country's readiness to accept constitutional amendments were instanced as furnishing evidence that the Government was heading away from its ancient safeguards and toward complete social democracy.

As one result, he asserted, in the public mind "the legislative branch of our national Government probably never has been at lower ebb than it is today."

"The direct primary," he continued, "has so palpably lessened the quality of men willing to serve in public affairs that prompt action should be taken to greatly modify or entirely repeal it."

In its attempts to improve upon the work of the fathers by amending the Constitution, the Secretary said, the country had "failed signally."

He added that in the matter of popular elections "we have run riot," and he suggested that much of the present unrest and uncertainty seemed to center in taxation and prohibition.

By way of preface, the Secretary said his philosophizing applied to no particular party and that he spoke not as a Government official but as a private citizen exercising his privileges of free speech.

"Whatever may be the individual," he continued, there is no question about the disquietude resulting from the adoption of this amendment and the laws for its enforcement. Taxation and prohibition have affected the individual pocketbook of the voter and his personal rights and privileges, as he views them, and the natural results is criticism and dissatisfaction with the Government.

KEY MEMORIAL NATIONAL SHRINE

Harding Declares Nation Has Kept Faith

EXERCISES IMPRESSIVE

Memorial Statue Unveiled Before Great Crowd Which Braves Shower To Hear Inspiring Address Of Chief Magistrate.

Baltimore, Md.—The ancient 15-barred "Star-Spangled Banner," once more floated over the grass-grown earthwork of Fort McHenry as the President of the United States there dedicated the nation's tribute to the Maryland patriot who, more than a century ago, embodied the unconquerable spirit of his day in verse.

"This nation of ours is safe," said the President, whose words were heard by thousands who crowded within the fort reservation, "so long as it cherishes the traditions and honors the memory of those whose heroic sacrifices have helped to make it great."

"The faith has been kept," he added, after quoting the poet's prayer for the continued integrity and courage of his people. "It is the hope of every American heart today that it will continue to be kept. The intervening century has brought our country power and high place. It has cast upon us heavy burdens of responsibility, making us share the difficult problems of a world in the turmoil of a new time. We need all the inspiration and faith which fired his glowing soul of patriotism. No generation of men has ever come into the world to find its path smoothed or to find its problems solved for it in advance. Solution is the fit price we pay for our great inheritance of liberty and opportunity."

Baltimore had thrown open hospitable doors to President and Mrs. Harding and their party. Baltimoreans had greeted them officially at the city boundary on their arrival by motor from Washington. Other Baltimoreans by thousands had lined the streets, cheering and waving flags, as the visitors and reception committee passed swiftly with their hurrying convoy of motorcycle police. The visitors had been entertained at luncheon as guests of the city, and another demonstration had marked their journey from the Hotel Emerson to Fort McHenry, where the real celebration of Flag Day took place.

Arriving at the fort, whose grounds are still largely covered by the temporary buildings erected for hospital purposes during the World War and still so used, the President's car was first driven out to the old star fort and then back to a courtyard, where the patients who could leave their beds were mustered. The most infirm of the men were in wheel chairs, each in charge of a nurse and orderly. Those who could walk were collected in a large group with the doctors and nurses.

The President and his wife walked down the lines of wheel chairs, shaking hands with each of the war-worn men who reclined in them and with their nurses; and to each of them Mrs. Harding gave a carnation from the huge bunch she had brought along for just that purpose. Then Mr. and Mrs. Harding stood at one side of the lawn and shook hands with the other patients who filed by, with the nurses and all of the attendants. As long as they lasted, Mrs. Harding kept on giving flowers.

The men themselves were delighted beyond measure. The kindly words of the President and the First Lady of the Land and their hearty handclasps appeared to make these shattered men feel that after all, the nation had not forgotten what they had endured; and they got a new conception of the fact that these highly placed persons are thoroughly human—regular folks.

An amplifier placed in a building opposite the court brought from the scene of the dedication all of the music and the speeches, so that the sick men could listen at their ease to all that was said during the ceremonies.

PROPOSES DRY BUREAU.

Senator Ernst Would Put Responsibility On One Man.

Washington.—A bureau of prohibition as a separate and distinct unit of the Federal Government would be provided in a bill introduced by Senator Ernst, Republican, Kentucky. The measure, its sponsor said, is designed to put the responsibility for enforcing the prohibition laws upon one man to be appointed by the President and to remove all possibility of interference or dual authority.

4 MEN ARRESTED IN MAIL THEFT.

Capture In Minneapolis Leads To Recovery Of $9 500.

New York.—Arrest of four men in Minneapolis in connection with the $2,000,000 postoffice robbery in New York last October led to the discovery of $9,500 worth of bonds, part of a haul of $500,000 stolen from a mail wagon in Chicago in March, 1921, it was learned here.

A. W. Lindblom, one of the four now arrested, is thought to be connected with the New York robbery. Inspectors believe him to be one of three who have tried to pass the stolen securities.

The others arrested, according to Inspector James J. Doran, are P. A. Clary, G. M. Fletcher and C. D. Radcliffe.

APPEAL TO SECRETARY HUGHES.

Chile-Peru Conferees Unable To Agree On Tacna-Arica Row.

Washington.—Close to an agreement on principle, but unable to reach an understanding as to questions of detail, the Chilean-Peruvian conference is preparing to turn to Secretary Hughes in the hope that he may suggest informally a solution of the troubles.

Chilean Ambassador Mathieu is planning to visit the State Department, to explain to Mr. Hughes the situation which has brought the negotiations to a deadlock. A similar step was taken a week ago by Peruvian Ambassador Pezet, and the Chilean move now is expected to result quickly in some step by the Secretary to avert a break. The course to be followed, it is indicated, will not be formal mediation, but rather an offer of personal aid.

FACES SUIT FOR $2,500,000.

Huerta Is Made Defendant In Claim Against Mexico.

New York.—Adolfo De La Huerta, secretary of the Treasury of Mexico, was defendant in a suit for $2,500,000 for alleged breach of contract, filed against him by Otto Kafka, head of the Union Steel Products Company.

Attorneys for Kafka declared he sought to recover the money from De La Huerta as representative of the Mexican Government because of alleged failure of Mexico to carry out a contract for purchase of railroad supplies.

The Mexican secretary is in New York discussing loan plans with J. P. Morgan & Co.

APPROVES JUGO-SLAVIA LOAN.

U. S. State Department O. K.'s Contract Made By Bankers.

Washington.—It was learned that the State Department had given its approval to the terms of a contract negotiated in Belgrade for a $25,000,000 loan by an American banking group to the Government of Jugo-Slavia. The terms of the contract were not made public by the department, however, as the transaction was entirely between the bankers and the authorities in Belgrade and subject to the general approval of the American Government under the policy announced by Secretary Hughes some time ago.

WILL REOPEN RATE CASE.

Commerce Commission Acts On Hay And Grain Plea.

Washington.—The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered a re-opening of the case as the result of which rates on hay and grain in the Western territory were reduced 14 per cent. last November. Railroads asked for a re-opening, and the action of the commission indicates some readjustment will be made.

BATTLE NEAR TIENTSIN.

London.—A Reuter dispatch from Peking, says in fighting near Shanhaikwan, northeast of Tientsin, Chi-Li troops had 1,300 casualties.

The right wing of the Fengtien forces was driven back Monday and was being further threatened by the Chi-Li columns approaching from Je hol.

The dispatch adds that the latest news from the battle does not give any indication that a decisive result has been reached.

HARDING TO PRESS SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Determined to Seek Congressional Action Now

WARNS OF EXTRA SESSION

House Committeemen Predict Ultimatum Will Rally Republicans To Measure—The President's Letter.

Washington.—Warning by President Harding that he would feel obligated to call Congress in special session if it failed to take up the Ship Subsidy bill prior to adjournment was supplemented by a White House announcement that the Administration was determined to press unremittingly for action now.

The President's views on the question of an extraordinary session were set forth in a letter written May 26 to Chairman Campbell of the House Rules Committee expressing the hope that the committee in charge of legislative machinery would open the way for speedy consideration of the measure.

The President's letter, as made public by Chairman Campbell, follows:

"I understand that in a very short time the merchant marine bill is to be favorably reported to the House. I am waiting to express the hope that your Committee on Rules will report whatever provision is necessary for its early and final consideration. I cannot convey to you how very earnestly I feel the necessity of passing this act. So much is involved and such a difficult and discouraging situation will follow if Congress fails to sanction the merchant marine bill that I should feel myself obligated to call Congress immediately in extraordinary session to especially consider it if it went over through any neglect or delay beyond the present term.

"I should be more than glad to cooperate in any way that I can in impressing the House with the urgent necessity of the favorable consideration of this bill. I am writing an expression of my earnestness to you at this time because I understand it is within the province of the Rules Committee to report a provision under which there may be secured early and, I hope, favorable consideration."

Democrat Attacks Bill.

While the Merchant Marine Committee was working rapidly to have the bill in shape for the House, Representative Davis, Tennessee, a Democratic member, launched the first minority attack on it, declaring it "vicious" in its provisions, and that it gave more power to the Shipping Board than "good men ought to want, or bad men ought to have."

There was animated discussion among members as to the effect of the President's letter after publication of the text. Considering the Democratic opposition and Republican "disaffection," one of the Republican leaders asserted that as matters stood it was extremely doubtful if a special rule giving the bill the right of way could be passed in the House. The principal Republican opposition was reported among members from Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

JUSSERAND ASKS FOR COMMISSION.

Ambassador Urges Sending Of Group To America Immediately.

Paris.—M. Jusserand, French Ambassador to the United States, has sent a communication to his Government urging it to send a debt commission to the United States immediately without waiting for the so-called Parmentier Commission, which was originally designated as the French body which should deal with the American debt-funding commission.

HEADS ADVERTISING CLUBS.

Louis Holland, Kanses City, Elected On First Ballot.

Milwaukee. — Louis Holland, of Kansas City, Mo., was elected president of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World on the first ballot. He was opposed by Bennett Chapple, of Middletown, Ohio. The unofficial vote as announced was Holland 992, Chapple 555. The election of Holland was made unanimous.

INCUBATOR EXPLODES; 2 DEAD.

Parents And Four Children Narrowly Escape Death.

Watertown, N. Y.—An incubator exploded in the back of the home of Oscar Davis, near Ellisburg, and set the house afire. Two children were burned to death. The parents and four children escaped. So rapidly did the house burn the family had no time to obtain clothing.

PRESIDENT IS HANDS OFF.

Washington.—The statement was made at the White House that the Administration is not contemplating any important immediate or drastic action in the continuing nation-wide coal strike.

GASOLINE RESERVE INCREASES.

Washington.—The nation's gasoline reserve continues to mount to new heights, the Bureau of Mines said in making public figures showing that on May 1 the stocks on hand amounted to 892,267,736 gallons, an increase of 38,000,000 gallons over the previous high record mark of April 1.

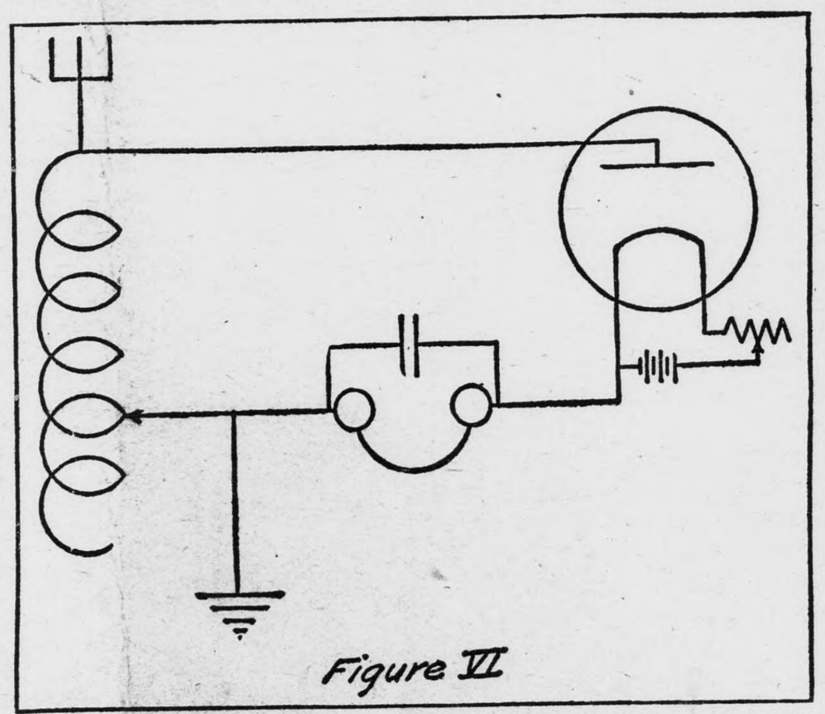
"The seasonable decline in the gasoline stock curve, occurring generally during April or May," the bureau said, "has not yet started, as is evidenced by the sharp increase in reserves."

RADIO

THIRD ELEMENT IN THE VACUUM TUBE

Grid Added to Fleming Valve by Dr. Lee DeForest Was a Big Improvement.

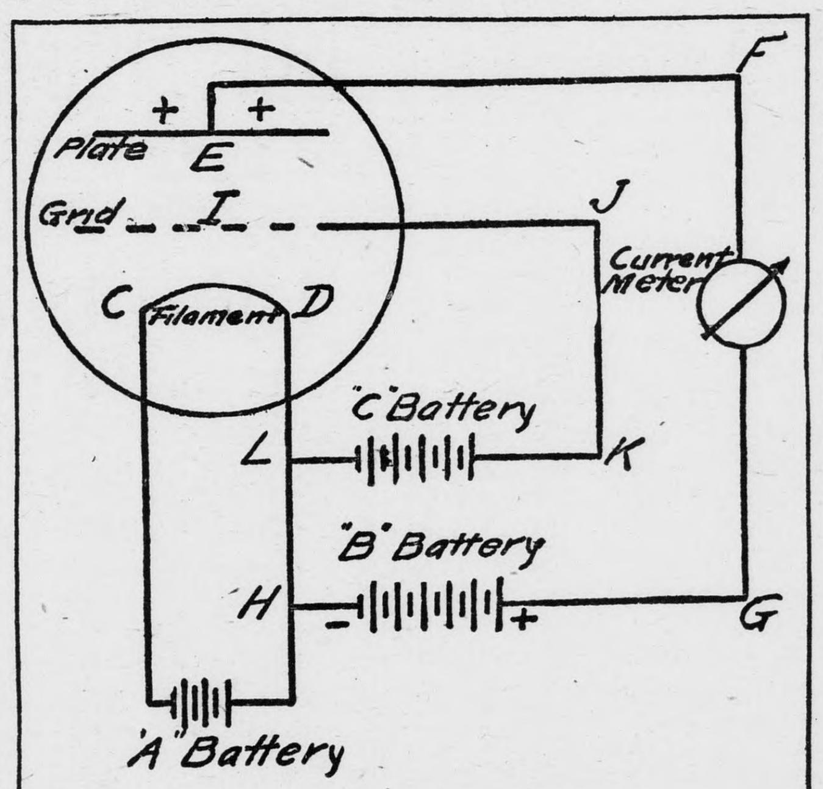
Any device which will pass electricity in one direction and will wholly or partially obstruct the flow in the opposite direction is termed a rectifier, because when connected in the path of an alternating current it will suppress one-half of each cycle and therefore the circuit will be traversed by pulsating direct current. A rectifier also is said to possess unidirectional conductivity, meaning, of course, that it will conduct electricity in one direction only. Its ability to rectify currents of extremely high frequency determines its application in radio.



Due to its ability to rectify high frequency alternating currents the two-element (filament and plate) vacuum tube can be used in a radio receiver as a detector.

Fig. VI is a simple radio receiving circuit employing this type of two-element vacuum tube in place of a crystal detector.

Dr. J. A. Fleming of London, England, was the first to use a two-element tube of the type just described as a medium of rectifying high frequency radio currents. Fleming called his product a valve because it would let current flow in one direction but not in the other direction. The Fleming valve as a forerunner of the vacuum tube of today marked a very important step in the progress of the radio art. The Fleming valve, however, in its original form was not much better than other forms of rectifiers then in use and, owing to the greater ruggedness and ease of manipulation of the latter, did not come into general use as a detector.



Dr. Lee DeForest, an American, greatly improved the Fleming valve by adding a third electrode called the grid, which served the function of a control element and thus made it possible to utilize the feeble incoming signal currents to control more powerful local currents. The three-electrode vacuum tube of DeForest is the tube used so extensively today.

The third element which is called a grid and from which the three-electrode vacuum tube derives its name was placed by DeForest between the filament and the plate in the path of the electrons. The grid is a perforated plate or mesh of fine wire through the openings of which the electrons must pass in their journey from the filament to the plate.

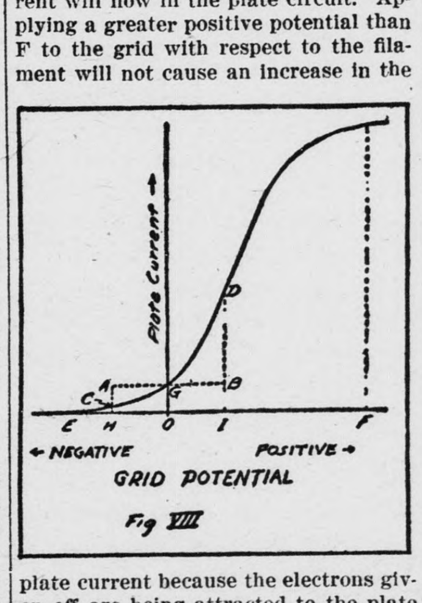
Fig. VII is a diagrammatical sketch of the circuits of a three-electrode vacuum tube and is identically the same as the sketch in Fig. III for a two-element vacuum tube with the addition of the grid circuit I-J-K-L. The battery in the grid circuit is called the "C" battery.

As a start let us suppose that "C" battery voltage is zero. The operation of the three-electrode tube would then be exactly like that of a two-electrode tube, just as though there were no grid. Like a two-electrode tube when the filament C-D is brought to incandescence by the "A" battery a steady stream of electrons will be given off, which will be drawn over to the plate E. Plate E is maintained at a positive potential with respect to the filament by the "B" battery.

Now if the grid is made positive with respect to the filament, it is possible to accelerate the flow of the electron stream from the filament to the plate; if the grid is made negative with respect to the filament, the flow of the electron stream from the filament to the plate will be retarded. Or in other words, by making the grid positive or negative with respect to the filament, it is possible to increase or counteract the space charge. The third electrode or grid thus offers a means of controlling the current in the plate circuit without changing the plate potential or the filament temperature.

The characteristic curve of a three electrode vacuum tube is shown in Fig. VIII. This diagram shows the relation of grid potential to plate current, assuming that the filament temperature and plate voltage remain constant.

It can be seen from the curve that by applying a negative potential of value E to the grid, the plate current can be reduced to zero. The negative charge on the grid will have the effect of a negative potential E with respect to the filament, making the negative charge so strong around the filament that the electrons cannot leave it. On the other hand, if a positive potential of value F be applied to the grid with respect to the filament, the maximum or saturation current will flow in the plate circuit. Applying a greater positive potential than F to the grid with respect to the filament will not cause an increase in the plate current because the electrons given off are being attracted to the plate and grid.



When the grid is maintained positive with respect to the filament a small current will flow in the grid circuit. Because of its being positive it will attract the electrons and have a charge given up to it by them.

Headdress for Brides.

Brides in Paris do not wear the tiara headdress which has become too popular since the wedding of Princess Mary. They go back to the simple wreath of orange blossoms combined with the veil of tulle. Orange blossoms and pearls are combined in some of the new bridal headdresses, the blossoms forming a narrow fillet about the head and the pearls hanging in long tassels over the ears. Another lovely ornament is a wreath of orange blossoms, tiny roses made of seed pearls, and here and there a brilliant to represent a glistening drop of dew.

Ornaments of Jet.

With the all-black chiffon dresses black jet bracelets are worn above and below the elbows, and rings of cut jet on the first and little fingers.

Long Life to the Petticoat.

The taffeta underskirt will last much longer and is not so apt to split if it is dipped in water and hung up to drip dry before being worn.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From All Over the State

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

Lynchburg.—The directors of the Y. M. C. A. here have by resolution pledged themselves to openly oppose the circulation of the so-called "Shorter Bible."

Petersburg.—Stanton Pilcher, president of the Virginia Jewelers' Association, announced that plans were being rapidly formulated for the annual meeting in Norfolk July 10-11. Mr. Pilcher said the convention would probably be the largest in many years.

Roanoke.—Members of the Rotarian, Kiwanis and Lion Clubs united here this week to rejuvenate the drive for a community chest fund of $70,000. The drive fell down and these organizations help to put new life into the campaign to raise the shortage of $30,000.

Petersburg.—Farmers in this neighborhood have recently received invitations to the Peanut Growers' Convention, to be held in Petersburg on July 24, and which will be attended by many prominent agriculturists from all over Virginia and neighboring States interested in the production of this crop.

Lynchburg.—Dr. E. B. Crooks, professor of education and philosophy at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, who did Y. M. C. A. work with the Portuguese troops during the World War, has been honored by that government with the decoration "The Military Order of Christ," in recognition of his service with the troops in 1918.

Lynchburg.—Miss Florence Walker, of the class of 1909 of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, has been elected to head the chemistry department of the Russell Sage College, Troy, N. Y. She was an instructor in chemistry in the Woman's College here from 1913 to 1917 and has been research assistant at Columbia University since 1918.

Bristol.—Dr. J. Stewart French resigned as president of Emory and Henry College at Emory, and of Martha Washington College at Abingdon, it was announced following a meeting of the trustees of the two schools. Dr. W. Crawford was elected to the presidency of Emory and Henry and Dr. Joseph E. Advent was selected as the new head of Martha Washington.

Bristol.—J. L. Camblos was elected Mayor of Norton in a three-cornered race, according to final count. Camblos was elected over Mayor J. B. Pierce by ninety-eight votes. W. W. Kemp was re-elected recorder, and W. M. Wray, treasurer, New members of the Council elected were H. L. Gilley, S. V. Beverly and Roy Kilgore. The election was the most exciting in the history of Norton.

Winchester.—Thrown from a motorcycle with such force that he finally landed sixty feet away, Charles C. Clark, former traffic policeman here, was severely injured on the Valley Turnpike near Stephens City, when his motorcycle, with a side car attached, struck a truck loaded with crushed stone at the roadside. Men working there said Clark was thrown over the handlebars, fell thirty feet away, and then rolled over and over an equal distance. He was unconscious and bleeding from many cuts, gashes and lacerations about his face, head, shoulders and chest. The flesh was scraped from one whole side of his face and chin, and his breast was severely bruised.

Newport News. — Authorities at Camp Eustis are still confident that Sergeant Crouse was accidentally killed, refusing to credit the theory of Warwick county officials that Crouse and Miss Rose Brady were killed by a "mad murderer." Investigation of the death of Miss Brady continues with no additional light being shed on the case. Miss Brady was killed in a small clump of woods within the limits of the camp. The county authorities are conducting an investigation on the assumption that Crouse and Miss Brady were murdered by the same man, but have been able to find no additional clues to support their theory. Reports that a "mad murderer," a Saturday night killer, is abroad have resulted in many people who travel the country roads arming themselves for protection.

Norfolk.—Mrs. Pauline F. Adams, only woman candidate for election to City Council, has not withdrawn from the race, it was asserted by Mrs. L. C. Matthews, her campaign manager. Mrs. Adams has not withdrawwn and has no intention of withdrawing said Mrs. Matthews. Mrs. Adams is out of the city, having gone to Charlottesville to attend commencement exercises at the University of Virginia, where, from the medical college, her son, Walter Paul Adams, graduates this week.

Freeling.—Prohibition Agent C. S. Cooley and posse seized a still not far from here during the past week that was being operated by a party of four boys. A short distance from the still the officer's party found the boys enjoying themselves in a pole cabin with a bed, a banjo and other "modern" conveniences. They were taken into custody and one of the officer's party detailed to guard them while further search was being made for another still supposed to be nearby, when the boys broke guard and fled. Several houses were searched the night following, but no trace could be found of the youthful violators. It is reported, however, that they have decided to surrender themselves to the authorities.

Lynchburg. — Reports from the Lynchburg dark tobacco belt indicate that the tobacco crop has already been planted and that the acreage is the largest in recent years. The crop is starting off splendidly, as weather conditions have been ideal for the planting and start of the crop.

Roanoke.—Robert H. Angell, one of the most prominent Republicans in Virginia and a member of the Commission Council of Roanoke since that system of government became effective here, has telegraphed his resignation to Mayor W. W. Boxley, following his decisive defeat for re-election in a race against a "citizens' ticket" of five nominations in a Democratic primary.

Fredericksburg.—C. Richelieu Coleman, of Spotsylvania County, has been elected a member of the Democratic Executive Committee for the First Congressional District, which makes him also a member of the State Democratic Committee. Mr. Coleman succeeds the late State Senator Charles U. Gravatt, of Caroline County.

Harrisonburg.—Mrs. Maggie Knicely, mother of eleven children, is in a critical condition in the hospital here as a result of a fall from a cherry tree at her home near Hinton. The limb upon which she was resting broke and Mrs. Knicely fell a distance of twenty feet. According to attending physicians, she suffered a fractured spine and two broken ribs, and is paralyzed from her waist down.

Newport News.—Mrs. May M. Patton ran sixth in the Council race here, and Mrs. Emily M. Phillips eighth. They were the first two women ever to offer for public office in the history of the city. Mrs. Patton received 448 votes, about half as many as the winning candidates, and Mrs. Phillips 43. The name of Mrs. Phillips did not appear on the ticket, she failing to qualify, and requesting her friends to write in her name.

Norfolk.—Three persons are dead as a result of a fire near Burton's Station, Princess Anne County. An entire family was practically wiped out and a home destroyed. Several additional members of the family had narrow escapes. John Cotton, negro, died at a hospital. Cotton was fatally burned when he made a futile attempt to rescue his two young children, who perished.

Lynchburg. — The county poplice here have the badly decomposed body of a white man, which was found near the city after the man had been dead several days, and they have been unable to identify the man. Apparently the man's skull was fractured, but foul play is not suspected because $20 was found on his person. His shoes were missing when the body was found. Near the body was a partly filled bottle of corn liquor.

Norfolk.—W. E. Seymour, Ernest P. Graham, B. W. Ennis and W. O. Jones, convicted in Corporation Court of the murder of Hadi Sasaki, seaman on the Japanese steamer Kaisho Maru, on Christmas Eve night of 1920, must serve terms of twenty years each in the penitentiary, the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, at Wytheville, affirming the action of the lower court and denying appeal for new trial made immediately at the conclusion of the trial here.

Charlottesville.—In the Circuit Court here the jury in the case of James Proffit, indicted for the murder of George Garrison on March 5 last, at Proffit's farm, near Keswick, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree and fixed his punishment at imprisonment for life in the State penitentiary. It was the first instance in which the life sentence has been given by a jury here since that penalty was added in the punishment of murder in Virginia.

Alexandria.—The State convention of the order of Eagles came to close here, with the election of officers to serve for the ensuing year. The selection of a city for the next State convention was left in the hands of the newly elected officers of the association. The following are the officers chosen: R. L. Daniel, Lynchburg, president; R. R. Thomas, Norfolk, vice-president; Fergus Bowman, Roanoke, chaplain; J. W. Smith, Newport News, conductor; Hulst Gleen, Staunton, secretary; Joe T. Brown, Petersburg, treasurer C. N. Markham, Portsmouth, inside guard; Joseph G. Baker, Richmond, outside guard; Dr. Louis Loeb, Newport News, trustee for three years; John M. Allen, Richmond, representative to the grand aerie. The newly elected officers were installed by E. R. Fuller, Richmond, representative of the grand worthy president. A resolution was adopted indorsing the old-age pension. Reports showed considerable gains made by the order during the past year.

Winchester.—Cadet Major Beverly Wright, of this city, was in command of the battalion of Fishburne Military School, Waynesboro, when it was inspected recently by United States Army officers to determine its eligibility as one of the ten "honor" preparatory schools of the United States, and a telegram from General Bailey, commanding the Third Corps area, Baltimore, states the War Department has selected Fishburne as one of the "honor" schools.

Lynchburg.—A two-weeks' revival service at West Methodist Church here, which was conducted by Rev. E. L. Copley, of West Point, closed Sunday. During the meeting there were forty-one conversions. Twenty were received into the church the last day of the meeting.

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